with service disabled veteran business owners, Congress established a goal of three percent, but this goal has not been achieved. Actual performance is much less. In fact, our government has not even achieved one-tenth of the goal for contracting with service disabled veteran business owners. For most other procurement categories, such as women owned businesses, the prescribed goal has also been missed. The checks and balances in H.R. 1712 provide both the mechanisms and the incentive to achieve small business contracting goals. They are very fair. They will provide the means to achieve the federal procurement goals Congress has established.

I urge my colleagues to help this nation actually achieve the goals established by Congress—in the process, you will be helping our veterans as they return home.

IN MEMORY OF LORI ANN PIESTEWA

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 10, 2003

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleagues I rise to remember the life and sacrifices of Private First Class, Lori Ann Piestewa of the United States Army. Lori was a member of the 507th Maintenance Division working near Nasiriya, when her convoy made a wrong turn and was ambushed. Lori lost her life along with eight other American soldiers in the same incident. Lori became the first Native American woman to die in combat.

Lori was a dedicated mother of two young children, and leaves behind a closely knit group of family and friends in the Hopi Indian community in Tuba City, Arizona. Lori was a source of enormous pride for her family and the larger Hopi community.

Native Americans have a long and proud history in the United States military, with 12,000 currently serving. Hopi leadership has reported that approximately 56 tribe members are in the military, with an astonishing 48 now on active duty in the gulf region. Hopi/Arizona Tewa enrolled tribe members face many hardships: unemployment hovers near 27% and of the employed less than 40% have full-time jobs. Moreover, nearly 57% of Hopi tribe members live below the poverty line, with only small percentages of the Hopi population in need receiving public assistance or welfare resources.

Lori's children and family should know that in sacrificing her life for our nation in this war, she has become a great source of pride for all Americans, but particularly those of us who have served or who have family members who have served in this nation's armed forces. Lori will also stand as a symbol and poignant reminder of the many hardships and tremendous sacrifices that Native Americans in this nation continue to make for our country.

CONGRESSMAN PHILLIP BURTON 1926–1983

HON. HILDA L. SOLIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 10, 2003

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, it is my great honor to recognize and remember Congressman Phillip Burton on this 20th anniversary of his death. Congressman Burton was a tenacious fighter for the poor, the workers, the elderly and all people who lacked a strong voice to defend their lives and dignity. Moreover, he worked tirelessly for the preservation of wilderness and parks throughout the country. In doing so, he mirrored his concern for underrepresented people by protecting the often forgotten urban parks as well as the more pristine areas. Appropriately, Congressman Burton's remains are interred in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area of San Francisco, one of the crown jewels of our vital urban parks system. If Congressman Burton were still with us, I imagine that he would be dismayed that the very environmental laws he struggled, and succeeded, to enact are now under constant and short-sighted attack in Congress. I also know that rather than give in to the forces of destruction, he would be fighting harder than ever to protect our lands, our health and our people. I hope that we have the courage and the conviction to carry on the great and noble legacy of Congressman Phillip Burton.

IN MEMORY OF DR. ARTHUR C. GUYTON

HON. CHARLES W. "CHIP" PICKERING

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 10, 2003

Mr. PICKERING. Mr. Speaker, Mississippi lost a research treasure last week with the passing of Dr. Arthur C. Guyton. His is a legacy of medical excellence going beyond Mississippi and beyond America to be recognized internationally for his gifts to science and education.

He began his life in Oxford, Mississippi, on September 8, 1919, born to the late Dr. and Mrs. Billy S. Guyton. His father—an eye, ear, nose and throat specialist—was also dean of the two-year medical school on the Oxford campus. His mother, Kate, had taught mathematics and physics as a missionary in China.

He graduated from University High School with the highest academic average in his class and entered Ole Miss in 1936, completed his undergraduate work in three years, and again graduated at the top of his class.

As a medical student at Harvard, his idea of creating a way to measure and differentiate ions in solutions resulted in a professor turning over an entire lab to the promising young scientist. His senior year in medical school, he and his future wife Ruth Weigle began a serious courtship which culminated in marriage on June 12, 1943.

He began a surgical internship at Massachusetts General Hospital shortly after his marriage. His training was interrupted by a call to serve in the US Navy at the National Naval Medical Center in Bethesda and later at Camp Detrick, Maryland, where his work earned him an Army Commendation Citation.

After World War II ended, he returned to Massachusetts General to complete his residency. Less than a year later, he was stricken with polio which would leave his right leg and shoulder paralyzed.

During a nine-month recovery at Warm Springs, Georgia, he designed a special leg brace, a hoist for moving patients from bed to chair to bathtub, and a motorized wheelchair controlled by an electric ''joy stick.'' For these devices, he later received the U.S. Presidential Citation for the Development of Aids for the Handicapped in 1956.

In 1947, the Guytons moved back to Oxford where he taught pharmacology in the two year medical school. In 1948, he was named chairman of the Department of Physiology and Biophysics.

Modern research on and treatments of hypertension stand on the early work of Dr. Guyton. In the 50s, he described the ''permissive'' heart to explain cardiac output. The heart would pump only what was delivered to it through the veins. When body tissues need extra blood flow to carry required oxygen and other nutrients, the blood vessels in those tissues expand or dilate, to allow increased flow. The control of cardiac output, he decided, was vested in the periphery. This completely overturned the conventional wisdom that the heart itself controlled cardiac output.

A little later, he succeeded in measuring the pressure of the interstitium, the fluid between cells which makes up about one-sixth of the body. No one had been able to measure it before, and few scientists were ready to accept Dr. Guyton's finding of a negative, or subatmospheric, pressure. In 1966, an early computer model gave Dr. Guyton the answer to the question he'd been asking since he was a medical student. He wanted to show the effect of an increase in fluid volume and had predicted that the extra volume would cause an initial rise in pressure which would then fall back part way toward normal. That didn't happen. The pressure fell all the way back to normal. This led to the ''infinite gain'' theory which said that fluid volume control by the kidney can be so powerful as a longterm regulator of blood pressure that other systems can only regulate pressure short-term and will eventually be overpowered by the key controller. These revolutionary theories flew in the face of conventional wisdom, but time and the research of thousands, has vindicated Dr. Guyton.

His now famous and widely used textbook, Textbook of Medical Physiology, had its beginnings in Oxford. He decided that the text the students were using was unsatisfactory, and he began reading in diverse areas of physiology. In summarizing his reading, he wrote handouts for each section of the course and realized he had the core of a complete textbook. In the decades since, it has become the best selling physiology text in the world and quite possibly the most widely used medical textbook of any kind. In addition he has published hundreds of papers sharing the results of his research. And yet he always had time for students—for the medical students who had trouble understanding a portion of their lecture and for the graduate students who came from all over the world to study with the famous Dr. Guyton.

The legacy of Arthur Guyton goes beyond his contributions to science and mankind. He